## POLITICAL.

Covernor Cleveland Has Many Callers at the Hoffman Honse.

He Reviews the National Guard Amid a Drenching Rain-Streets Crowded Despite the Weather.

Joy Declares He Never Said It-Beecher Reiterates, with Additional Circumstances, That He Did.

GOVERNOE CLEVELAND.

He Has Many Callers at the Hoffman House -Beviews the State National Guard Despite the Rain-The Streets Crowded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Governor Cleveland rose at 8 o'clock this morning despite the fatigue incident to his reception at Newark last night. He breakfasted in his room, Parlor No 6, on the first floor of the Hoffman Hense, with his Private Secretary and Adjutant General Farnsworth. From 9 a. m. until late in the afternoon he was engaged in receiving visitors. Besides W. H. Barnum and other members of the State and National Committees, his callers included Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, of St. Leo's Church of this city; Senator McPuerson, of New Jersey; D. D. Winston, of Utica; Hon. campel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; M. M. Mercer, N. Robinson, of Cleveland, O; J. Vanderpoel, ex-Corporation W. C. Whitney, James C. Spencer Vanderpoel, ex-Corporation and C. R. Whedon, of New Haven; Silas W. Burt, of the State Signal Service Commission. and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Cambridge, Mass. A very handsome floral inbute was received by the Governor from Dr and Mrs. Charles W. Sanders. The Governor leaves on the 9 o'clock train this evening for Albany.

There also called upon Governor Cleveland Nev Dr. Downs. Kilmallock, Ireland, a classmate of Cardinal McCloskey, and now his guest in this city, and Rev.

Cleveland Reviews the State Troops. NEW Yoak, Oct 28 .- At 2 p. m. it was still uncertain whether the review would take place Governor Cleveland being unwilling to subject the men to the discomforts attendant upon a public parade in a rain-Storm. Adjutant General Farnsworth, General Shaler and other officers of the National Guard, were in consultation with the Governor at the Hoffman House throughout the foreboon, and mounted orderlies were in attendance to convey the final orders to the various regiments. Those of the First Division, the Twenty second, Eleventh, Nigto, Twelfth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, with two batteries of artillery, were waiting orders in their armories. The Second Division, comprising the Brooklyn regiments, the Thirteenth, of which Henry Ward Beecher is chaplain, and the Fourteenth and Twenty third, with a battery of artillery, had arrived, and were held waiting orders while getting a thorough wetting. The vicinity of the reviewing stand, near the Worth monument, was crowded with speciators with umbrellas hoisted.

The weather having brightened, and the rain rather having moderated, definite orders were issued for the review to take Notwithstanding the rain, both sides of the streets through which the procession passed were thickly lined with men and women, who stood until all the regiments had passed for an hour before the time for the march of the column. The vicinity of the Grand Stand was packed with people. It was ten minutes past 4 when the Governor, in an open barouche, drawn by four white horses, reached the stand. He was accompanied by Adjutant General Farnsworth, in full uniform. The Governor was surrounded by his staff during the review. He stood from 4:15 until 5:10 p. m. without an umbrella in the rain, lifting his soaked hat in response to saintes, and again as the colors of the respective regiments passed. After the column had passed a deafening volley of cheers was given for Governor Cleveland, and he returned to the Hoffman

Atlalong the line of Fifth avenue, up and down from the reviewing stand, as far as eye could reach, great surging crowds occupied the sikewalks, and a cordon of police kept the roadway clear. Ten thousand uplifted umbrellas could be seen at one sweep of the eye, and they were needed atmost without interruption from 2 to 5 o'clock. Governor Cleveland was dripping wet when he arrived at the reviewing stand; he was saturated. soaked, when he retired. He did not wear an overcoat. Great cheering heralded his approach to and departure from the reviewing stand. In each instance these cheers were taken up the mass of people and passed along the line from the hotel to the reviewing stand, and from the reviewing stand back sgain to the hotel. As the several regiments reached the reviewing stand and saluted the Governor, they were cheered to the echo, and as the battle flags of each corps were borne past, Governor Cleveland lifted his hat again, which action evoked further cheers.

Governar Cleveland and his staff were entertained after the review by Major General Shaler and his staff in the Hoffman House. The Governor left the hotel in time to take the train for Albany, leaving the Grand Central Depot at 9 p. m.

MR. JOY DENIGES OF IT.

He Declares He Never Said It, and That Beecher's Memory was Faulty. NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Mr. J. F. Joy has written to the Tribune a letter, of which the

following are the essential parts:

To the Editor of the Tribune: SIR-I have read, I think, everything which has been written resative to a conversation which Mr. her projesses to narrate as having taken place at my table in Detroit some years ago when he was for a little time my guest. I can state, with most absolute certainty, that I never said in that or any other conversation with anybody that Mr. Blaine when Speaker made me an offer or proposition, directly or through a third person, that he would appoint or through a tour person, that he would appoint a committee to suit me or put a man upon that committee such as I wished if I would buy Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds of him at par or o herwise. He never sent a man to me to make any such proposition within a day or two as Mr. Beecher says, or at any other time. Mr. Beecher, while not recollecting it correctly in the most material part, seems to think that I was responsible for that conversation, and that I saserted that it was true, Nothing could be wider of the mark. Of course I do not know whether the conversation with Mr. Blaine was correctly asked to me or not, but I do know that I stated it as it was narrated to me I do know that I stated it as it was narrated to me correctly as far to I remember it, and I also know that there was no possibility in the narration that I could have stated as Mr. Beacher has it, that Mr. Blaine sent to me in a day or two any proposition in any form or kind whatever. While with regard to these things and Mr. Beacher's statement I sequit him of all except a faulty memory, I can not say as much for his conduct as a gentleman for bringing me into a controversy of this sort by the free use of social conversation while a guest at my table and where he puts his memory against mine seven or eight years afterward and practical-

and that mine is wholly at fault.

Beecher Comes Back at Him and Says Joy Bas Told the Story Too Often and to Too

New York, Oct. 28 .- The Evening Post today published the following letter from Henry Ward Beecher to James F. Joy: BROOKLYN, Oct. 28, 1884.

Mr. Joy: Sin-You said at your own table before me that

Biaine offered to form a committee as you desired it, provided you would take certain bonds of him at par. You did 'ean back in your chair, put your thumbs into your vest shoulders, and add with contempt: "That's the kind of a man Mr. Blaine is," I did not violate the laws of he pitality in using the incident. I never spose of it publicly until your injudicious friend, Seneral Alger, made a garbled statement, which under your denial, made me a false withess. Then I was justified in self-defence. A member of Plymouth Church, who is ashamed of his own name, explains in close connection with your letter this morning that Beecher is known to very forgetful. Yes, 10,600 things I forgot 10,000 remember. I remember thoroughly your statement, burned into my memory as with fire. Your falsehood will, I fear, be burned into your memory as with fire. Such effrontery is marvellous, even in this political campaign. Do you dare look ex-Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, in the face, who sat next to me at your table, and deny that you made such sistements? What will he think of you? Dare you say you never made like statements of Blaine's conduct in the transaction alluded to to E Smith, President of the Oregon Transcontinents! Company, to Charles James, and to Mr. Kneeland, of the New York Elevated Road? Both say Smith stated to them that Joy had made to bim like statements. Will Smith pu deny je? Will you deny to John Harmon, of De troit, who was your attorney, and was conversant with the whole matter at the time of its happening, the correctness of the substance of my state. ment? Allow me to ask, by way of refreshing your memory, whether the amount which Blaine equired was not nearer \$40,000 than \$25,000? Whether the intermediary between Blaine and yourself was not "Subsidy" Fomeroy? Whether your proper honest indignation on that occasion was not so extreme that you would have sworn ourright had it not been, luckily, that you were a churchman? Joy, you have told this story too many times to too many people to have made it prudent to deny it. The advantage which is ex-pected from your denial can last now but a day or two, but the He will endure for ever. It will abide with you, follow you home, dwell in your memory, be present in your old age, stand by your coffin, and meet you in God's judgment day. May He who found a way to forgive lying Peter forgive you, and have mercy on your soul in that

Gresham Makes a Sensible Interpretation

of the Law. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28 -Secretary Gresham has written a letter to the Collector transportation without examination, by the the bonded express companies, of passengers' baggage, in which he says:

"The act of June 10, 1880, was clearly intended to give to the specified ports of destination the privileges accorded to ports on the seaboard. Constraing the act of 1799 in connection with the act the opinion that the phoise with the collector of be landed by the ower thereof,' may be inter preted to mean, collector and district to which ed to mean, confeder and destined. The fore, be forwarded without examination un ier locks and seals by the express company's merchandise, upon an entry based upon the sworr declaration of the owner or his agent, and you are instructed to take action accordingly.

This interpretation will greatly oblige a large portion of the traveling public by exempting them from vexatious delays at sea ports; It is clearly in harmony with the spirit of the statutes, and does not endanger the revenues. If it be found that the contests of the packages do not agree with the sworn declaration, the penalties can and will be enforced at the interior ports of destination as well as at the seaboard.

EVANSUILE DEMOURACY.

They More Than Triple Discount the Blains

Hippodrome - Notable Features in the Special to the Sentinel. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 26.-The Republicans of this region are very much chagrined, and there is something dolorous about the discussions by which they endeavor to draw some comfort from comparisons between the Blaine demonstration and the great Democratic rally of last night. It would be preposterons to claim that the Bisine procession was in any particular the equal of the splendid pageant which greeted Mr. Hendricks, and, consequently, the local Blaine organ to-day, with very bad grace, 'acknowledges that the publicans were completely outdone in that respect. Rather than concede the full extent of the defeat, it charges, first, that the uniforms were, not quite so bright as those the Blaine men wore: that the voters did not keep step quite so well, and that anyhow more people took dinner at the hotels the day Blaine was in town than on yesterday. The organ is to be thanked for being thus unexpectedly gracious, and since it acknowledges that the number who proved their faith by their works, and joined in the Democratic procession, was much larger than gave greeting to Blaine, nobody will begrudge It the reflection that more people came to see the Blaine hipprodrome than came to enjoy last night's display. The latter claim will deceive nobody who saw the gorged condition of the streets throughout the entire line of march last evening. Your correspondent has seen many of the grandest demonstrations of this campaign in the principal cities of the country, and he can cheerfully testily that never has he seen anything of a political character which equalled the Evansyille Democratic procession. In the place, while 1,700 was the limit of number of torches carried in the Blaine procession, 5,000 torches were in use last night, and more than one-half of those who participated in the parade carried none. The floats were not only numerous, but were works of high art, which represented a lavish expenditure of money. The designs were unique as well as tasty, and it was hard to conceive that political enthusiasm could find expression in forms like these. One of the features of the procession was exceptionally notable A beautiful white chariot, drawn by a diminutive Shetland pony, bore a pair of fiveyear-old tots, who were costumed elecantly as George and Martha Washington. Their

make-up, in which white satin and luxuri-

ant-powdered wige predominated, was both

ly takes an oath that his is the infa llible memory | accurate and beautiful. Another feature in strong contrast to this was the delegation from the Echo mines, which consisted of a large company of grimy miners, fully equipped with lamps, picks and fuse, and followed by a wagon-load of dusky diamonds. section was, perhaps, the most imposing in the procession, comprising, as it did, from 1,500 to 2,000 horsemen, marching four abreast. The procession consumed over an hour in passing at a rapid rate of movement, and when it finally reached the point of disbandment the effect of the Blaine affair had been completely trampled out.

This reception was, of course, exceedingly gratifying to Governor Hendricks, for it demonstrated the fact that, though he had gone among those people year after year till his face was almost as familiar as one of their own townsmen, his welcome had never worn out; but on the contary, their love for him had grown warmer with onch visit until now they found a pleasure in proving that all the boasted magnetic power the tattoed statesman could elicit an expression of popular interest, or curios ity, even, which they could not readily eclipse in behalf of their idol. So it was that when Mr. Hendricks endeavored to thank them for their kindly manifestations he found progress exceeding slow, because of applause. He spoke baiefly, for the hour was late, and his "God bless you all" was received by 10,000 grateful hearts as the benison from a father. He was followed by Governor Gray, to whom was accorded a welcome and a God-speed only second to that of Hendricks, and it was midnight when of Customs, at New York, in regard to the Mr. Westbrook, of St. Louis, closed the meet-

> ing in a brief address. Governor Hendricks and Governor Gray agree in the declaration that the conditions are all propitious for a Democratic victory. Their observation and information, they say, leave no room to doubt the fact that the Democracy is better united, better organized, better equipped and more enthusiastic than ever before in the history of the State. They rested here to-day, and to-morrow the special train carries them to New Albany.

HENDRICKS IN CLAY COUNTY.

Twenty Thousand People at Brazil Addressed by Hendricks, Judge Clampitt Special to the Sentinel.

BRAZIL, Ind , Oct. 24.—Governor Hendricks and Judge Clampitt, of Illinois, addressed the Democracy at the Fair Grounds, near this city, to-day. Governor Hubbard, of Texas, was to have been present, but was kept away by illnesss. At an early hour the people began pouring into the city from the adjoining country, and by the time the hour arrived for the procession to move fully 20,000 people were in the city. The procession was at least five miles long. The delegation wagons were beautifully decorated and adorned with appropriate mottoes; the streets of the city were beautifully festooned with buntings and banners, and the enthusiasm was boundless, and never in all the history of this county were such manifestations of earnestess displayed as by the assembled thousands to day. Judge Clampitt delivered the first address, and for two hours he held the vast audience while he recounted the wrongs inflicted upon the people by the villainous practices of the Republican party. 3 o'clock Governor mendricks arrived, and for a time the scenes of Chicago attending his nomination were repeated, men and women of all parties vieing with each other to do honor to the distinguished statesman. Old men whose heads were whitened by many years seemed to have regained the fires and vigor of youth in their admiration for Mr. H. His speech was a plain, honest and manly discussion of the issues involved in the present canvass. It was just such an address as the exigencies of the times demand, and all thoughtful men who heard him will ponder lon before voting for the man from Maine. To-night Governor Gray addressed the people. torchlight procession of 1,500 lights paraded the principal streets, which are beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns and fireworks. His speech was a fine presentation of the issues. The campfires of the Democracy are burning upon every hill in Clay County, and from now until November 4 we shall give the enemy no rest, and if every county in the State sends up such returns as will be certainly sent from Clay, the State of Indiana will be redeemed from the thraldom

of Democrats-A Giorious Day,

They Both Address an Enormous Crowd GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 24 -The demonstration here to-day in honor of Vice President Hendricks and Governor Gray was the largest of the campaign by all odds. The alive with a sea of humanity. The demonstration in honor of Governor Hendricks this morning was a marvelous and continued ovation. There were fully 12,000 people here all day. Governor Hendricks spoke at 11 o'clock a m and Governor Gray at 2 p. m., and the enthusiasm for both was wonderful. After each had spoken great crowds of men rushed forward to grasp the states-man by the hand. Hendricks and Gray are buried in the hearts of these people. They will support them. A prominent feature at to-day's proceeding was a delegation of the students of DePaw University parading with the procession. There were seventy-five or a bundred of these students who are working for the Democracy. Governor Hendricks expressed himself as gratified with their sction. This was a glerious day for our dear

old Democracy. Hendricks at Martinsville. Special to the Sentinel.

MARTINEVILLE, Oct. 21 .- Governor Hendricks had a magnificent meeting here to-day. He addressed acres of Democrats. In closing a splendid speech

among old sequaintances and [Applause.] Once I made a canvass; yes, twice I made a canvass of this county for Congress as the Democratic standard-besrer. Everywhere I received your kindest and warmest greetings, and from many of you I received cerdial and most earnest support, year by year. Once I was elected. The next time I was a victim of Know-nothingism. I felt it was better to fall with the Democracy than to stand with the Into crant spirit and sentiment of Know-nothingism. [Prolonged cheers.] That is the last time, except when I ran for Governot that Lemocracy before you man of Maryan. ernor, that I appeared before you men of Morgan County asking for your suffrages. And when I presented myself here for Governor I have rerei ed a most cordial support.

"Now I again appear before you; not by my own desire, but by reason of my acceptance of a nommation given me by a great party, under circumstances familiar to you all. That great party has placed me in this position, and I make my best bow to you, and I say to you that the vote of Indiana is very dear to me dearer than that of any other part of the to me, dearer than that of any other part of the country. I have been with and of you for a great many years. I have known many of you years and years, and these kindnesses in times past mase me more confident in asking your cordial support again at the coming election." [Renewed Governor Hubbard, of Texas, followed in one of e most masterly efforts in oratory ever listened

HENDRICKS' MEETINGS CROWDED.

The Demonstration at Sullivan. enectal to the Sentinet. Sullivan, Ind., Oct. 25 .- The rally here in honor of Mr. Hendricks to-day was one of the greatest events of the campaign. Crowds began to arrive early in the morning, and by 10 o'clock the town was full of people. It was estimated that there were 20,000 people present when Hendricks arrived on a special car at 11 o'clock, and who, after viewing the parade made a short speech, left for Vincennes Colonel Gray also addressed the masses at 2 o clock. An immense procession pare ded the streets at night, and round after round of cheers were given for Cleveland and Hendricks.

One of the Most Enthusiastic Demonstrations that Ever Occurred in Knox County.

Special to the Sentinel. VINCE INES, Ind., Oct. 25 .- One of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever occurring in Knox County transpired to-day, when Thomas A. Hendricks spoke to over 10,000 people. He was met at the depot by the Gramercy Reception Committee, numbering 200, each wearing the re-ulation plug hat, white tie and gloves, and carrying a cane. The procession, the most magnificent ever seen here, paraded the principal streets, Governor Hendricks being greeted all sions with profound and earnest manifestations of joy. Delegations from the whole surrounding country, with their glee clubs, joined in making this a gala day. Mr. Hendricks' speech, of about an hour, received the refoundest attention and elicited rapturous and essening applause. His audience was with throughout. At 2:30 he ceased and left for Evansville, where he speaks to night.

After Mr. Hendricks followed Hon. John I. Mar-

in, of Missouri, and an elector of that State; Hoa H. W. Westbrook, of St. Louis, formerly a well mown Greenback labor agnator. This closed the exercises of the afternoon, To-night Eugene V. Debs and Colonel William E. McLean will speak at the Court house. The Herdricks crowd was fully three times as large as what Blaine drew. The Knox Democracy are alive and will increase their majority sure.

Knox County Turns Out a Crowd Fully Three Times as Large as That Which Blaine Drew.

Special to the Sentinel EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 25 .- This has been a redletter day for Hendricks and Gray. From Terre Haute to Evansville they have been accorded such an ovation as Southern Indiana has never before seen. At Sullivan a growd of fully 15,000 people were in waiting to receive them. At Vincennes the assemblage was even larger. At Princeion over 10,000 people had gathered, and at Evansville the muldtude was past numb Mr. Hendricks' special train arrived at the latter place in advance of the train containing most of his speakers, and around the depos to receive himfully six acres of people had guthered. He was escorted to his hotel, and to night he was given a spectacular treat the like of which he never before saw in Indiana. The Evansville Democrats set out to eclipse the Blaine demonstation of a few lights ago, and they note than doubled itse to length of procesroom for comparison. The Republicans conceder both of these points. More than half of the busi ess houses of the town were decorated and thu nipated, while the his and flare of fireworks was uninterrupted for over two nours. In the process sion were over 15 000 men, while in float to vari-ous and beautiful designs were 1,000 young ladies, e occupants of each float being handsomely unt It would take columns to describe the pocrats exceeded their highest expectation and are completely satisfied. After the procession v Messrs, Hendricks, Grav, Martin, Goode, Kern

o-morrow and goes to New Albany on Monday. The Torchlight Procession Reviewed by Hendricks the Largest Ever Seen in

Westbrook, and others, the last favor bilest St

Louis orators. The special train will remain here

Evansville. By the Associated Press. EVANSVILLE, Oct. 25 -The Democrats all along a the Wabash Valley, to-day, from Sullivan to this city, were addressed by Governor Hendricks, wao filled appointments at Bullivan, Vincennes, Princeton and this city. The three first named meeting were day meetings and were very large and enthusiastic. The Governor reached this city this afternoon at 4:40 and was met at the station by three of the Democratic clubs of this city and several thousand citizens. To-night the largest torchlight procession ever witnessed in this city paraded the streets. The Governor reviewed it tron the residence of Mr. B. K. Dunkerson. At 9 o'clock Hendricks was driven to willard Librury Park and made a fifteen-minute speech to an ence of about 5,000 people. He was received immense enthusiasm. On Monday be sees with immense enthusiasm. On Monday he soe to New Albany, making short stops at Booneville Gentryville, Huntingsburg and Ingleton.

Hendricks Grandly Welcomed on the Road From Terre Haute to Evausville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind . Oct. 25 .- Governor Hendricks eft Terre Haute by special train at 10 o'clock. While passing the Nail Works the hands lined the track and cheered lustily, Mr. Hendricks acknowledging the compliment. The meeting at Sulliyan was an immense affair. The procession was miles in length and contained a hickory wagon frawn by 164 horses; booming cannon welcome shal of the procession, and a company of 200 men-first voters—acted as an escort. The glee club, which occupied the platform and sanz, was com-posed of 100 of the first ladies and gentlemen of At Princeton the crowd looked like all the voting population of Gibson County was out. Stops Evansville was reached on time. The city seemed to have turned out en mas-e, Republicans alike helping to swell the crowd and joining in a respectful welcome. The Democracy of the Pocket are on their mettle and the demonstration to-night will surpass any ever seen in the State. Mr. Hendricks is in the best of health and spirits and never made better or more affects speeches. Speakers were left at Sullivan, Vincennes, and Princeton, and the meetings continued after the departure of Mr. Hendricks. Governor Gray remained at Sullivan and will come down on the regular train this evening.

Twenty-five thousand were in the procession tonight. A large number of wagons were decorated and each containing on an average fifty young ladies and girls in white, and special features of every conceivable kind. As a political demonstration it surpasses anything ever in the State. Enthusiasm unbounded.

A Grand Democratic Demonstration, Mr. Vernon, Ind., Oct. 27—The Democrats of Posey county had the grandest demonstration of the campaign in this city this afternoon and to-night, and in honor of the visit of Governor Gray and Dick Townshend, of Illinois, both of whom made eloquent and telling speeches, Governor Gray speaking in the afternoon and Mr. Townshed in the evening. There was a Townshed in the evening. There was a grand torch light procession with one thousand voters in line. Glee clubs were present "I close my address to you by repeating what I from Carmi and Grayville, Ill., and New said at the commencement-I come among Harmony and Evansyille, Ind. Five fine

bands also took part in the procession. There were fully ten thousand people in the city. The Democrats were never more enthusiastic and are confident of success in November.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

It Makes the Following Address to the People of the United States-The Appointment of Deputy Marshals-Other Blaine Methods. Special to the Sentinel.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, NO. 11 WEST TWENTY-POURTH STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1884.

To the People of the United States:

There is only one great issue involved in this campaign. The question is, whether this country shall be governed honestly and wisely or corruptly. The election of Grover Cieveland as Prestdentand of Toomas A. Hendricks as Vice President will insure good government. The election of James G. B'aine as President and of John A. Logan a Vice President well insure bad government. Mr. Blaine would not be purer as President than he was as Speaker and as a member the House of Representatives. You are burdened with unnecessary taxes, One bundred millions of money not needed to defray the proper charges of the Government are annually taken from the people of the United States and kept in the Treasury. The withdrawal of this enormous amount of money from circulation has hampered your commerce, depressed your trade and impoverished your labor. Mr. Blatae aided in the needless and reckless accumulation of this unnecessary surplus. He is responsible for the mischief it has occasioned. He can not be trusted with its disbursement. The methods which he has employed in this campaign prove conclusively that the administration of the government of the country ought not to be placed in his hands. A candidate capable of using improper means to increase his chances of election to the Presidency, would not, if elected, discharge the duties of that office honestly. M: Blaine personally supervised the preparations made by his managers for their work in the State election in Ohio on the 14th of October.
It is expressly provided by an existing statute of

the United States that no man shall be appointed a Deputy Marshal unless he is a qualified voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed. It is certainly the plain intent of the Federal law that deputies empowered to xecute the duties of a Marshal of the United States should be reputable men, leading decent lives, and enjoying the confidence of the community in which they live. These piain provisions of the Rufflans, not living in the election Obio elect on districts in which they were appointed to act, and not, in many instances, even citizens of Ohio, were armed by a Marshal of the United States under the eye of Mr. Biame, and were used in the district to which they were appointed with his knowledge for the purpose of obtaining violence and fraud. The effect pro duced by this outrage has been remarkable. The blow struck by Mr. Blaine at the rights of the citizen in Ohio has welded the Democratic party in New York. There is no longer any doubt as to State will be cost. Democrats and Indepe Republicans are working band in hand in the calle of good government, and resolved to labor with all their might until the end has been achieved, and will give in November an over-whe ming majority for the Cleveland and Hen-dricks electors. Mr. Blaine and his managers, despairging of success in the State of New York, are apting to carry Indians, New Jersey and Cor ectiont by the discreditable means employed in Ohlo on the 14th of Octobe; while twey are struggling to accomplish this evil purpose Onto, rid of the swarm of vagrant Deputy Marshals by which it was infested at the October election, is rallying with the determined purpose to vindicate in good name. In Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut men are forewarned and are ready to meet the issue. They understand that a Deputy Marshal who was not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, town, county, election district or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed is an intruding mercenary whose caim to authority no citizen is required to respect. They know also the precise limits of the authority of every Supervisor. Marshal or Deputy Marshal, general or special, at a Presidential election. Each State under the provisions of the Federal Consti-tation determes for itself by whom, and in what manner its Presiden lal Electors shall be chosen No supervisor of Elections, Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the United States has power to inter fere in the smallest degree with any person clafming a right to vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The func tions of these officials are limited to Usi-gressional elections, and it is time that they should understand that there are defined bounds to their in such elections even. All citizens who are entitled to vote in any State for delegates to the La islature or General Assembly of such State, are entitled to vote in the respective Congressional Dis-trices of such State for Representatives in Con-gress. The power of determining on the day of any election the persons who are entitled to cas their votes in any election district or election precinct of any Congressional District is veste primarily and exclusively in the State Judges of Election of such election district or election precinct. Every inhabitant of such election district precinct in a State who asserts claim to the ballot has a right to go without hindrance upon the day of election before the Judges of Election of his election dis

trict or election precinct and make claim to the privilege of a vote. No supervisor of Elections, Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the United States, no State officer, and no human being, be his authority what it may, can lawfully prevent his access to the Judges of Election for the purpose of making such cam It is for these Judges o Election to say whether they will accept the ballot from the man who claims the right to deposit it. The proper and intended office of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States at Congressional elections was to protect the voter on his way to the polls to submit to the Judge o Election his cla m to the elective franchise, to preserve fit order while such claim was under consideration, and to secure the arrest of those who were detected in attempting to deposit a fraudu lent vote in the ballot-box under the care of the Judges of Election. If such Marshals or Deputies, having this limited authority, usurp the right to arrest a citizen who is proceeding pesc-fully to the polls; they make themselves in fact Judges of election, and violently take into their own hands the determination of the issue of such election. They are wrong-doers whom the citizen may lawfully with tand and resist when he is thus unlawfully nterfered with. The inter posing of gangs of ruffishes, paid out of the public treasury, between the citizen and the ballot box upon the day of any election, and especially upon the day of a Presidential election, is unquestionably the createst ourrage which can be perpetrated on a citizen of the United States. The Democrats and independent men of Indiana. New Jersey and Connecticut, knowing their rights and deter-mined to maintain them, will, by their full and free votes, add the electoral votes of their States to the already assured electoral vote of the great State of New York. Mr. B sine and his managers add misrepresentation to fraud and violence i the conduct of his campaign. They denounce the National Democratic party as a sectional party. The 2,794,479 Democratic votes cast in 1880 in the Middle States, Western States and Pacific States, and the 512,888 Democratic votes cast in the border states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia in the same year, all now immense-West Virginia in the same year, all now immensely increased in number, were not sectional votes but were votes of a people who love their country and cherish its Constitution and form of government. These voters and the Democratic and Independent voters of all the States will manifest in no uncertain way in Novembur their opinion of the efforts made by Mr. Blaine to kindle anew in the United States the fires of sectional controversy. Mr Blaine claims the credit of having side d in imposing duties on imports with the purpose of protecting American labor. The National debt on January 1, 1865, was \$2,860,647,869.

It was necessary to levy largely increased duties on all imports in order to provide for the annual interest on this indebtedness, and for the sinking funds intended for its redemption. These duties increased for the purpose of providing for the public indebtedness necessarily afforded protection to all forms of American industry and stimulated its growth. Such protective duties, but perhaps more wisely apportioned, must have been 1 id it Mr. Blaine had never been born, or if the Republican party had ceased to exist. The national debt on January 1, 1883, was \$1.884,171,728. It will require the imposition of high duties on imports to provide for the avenuent of the interest on this great January 1, 1883, was \$1 884,171,728. It will require the imposition of high duties on imports to provide for the payment of the interest on this great debt and for the increase of the sinking funds intended for its redemption. The debt of the United States is an obligation which is absolutely secred, and the nocessary duties will continue to be imposed even if in the meantime Mr. Blaine should cease to be remembered as a public man. It is conceded by men of all parties that these duties must be revised.

Under a Republican President such a revision would be made in the interest of corporations and individuals known as contributors to the Republican campaign funds. Under a Democratic President such revision will be made in the interest of the whole people. The National Democratic party has expressly declared that in revising the present apportionment of duties it will protect the labor and capital involved in existing industries, and that it will always protect American labor, and enable it to compete successfully with foreign labor. This committee frankly confesses to you that it has conducted this campaign against enormous odds. It has been your battle, and it is necessary the expenses have been paid for by your voluntary contributions. The Republican treasury on the centrary, was, at the beginning of the campaign filed to overflowing. The contributractors who have accumulated enormous wealth in public jobs, and the grants of money made by avored corporations, have created unquestionably compaign fund larger than the cratic party can command. If the blaine managers had stepped with this accumulation of money and had rested content with its corrupt use we should have left them to their devices, knowing that their expenditures would be nevertiled. ing that their expenditures would be unavailing. But while we write a meeting of manufacturers, summoved by the managers and in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has by request of those managers agreed to stop work at their factories unless their workmen will support Mr. Blaine. This attempt to coerce the workingmen of the country to support Mr. Blaine will be remembered at the polls in November, not only by the stordy men whom it was intended to affect, but oy all workmen in the Parked Stees. You have fully men in the United States. You have fully awakened to a sense of the supreme importance of good government. You are putting forth all your power to secure it. This committee, placed in a position which enables and compels it to see the effort of a great popular movement, can forecest the issue. That issue will be the triumphant election of Grover Cleveland as President, and of Thomas A. Hendricks as Vice President, of the United States. (Signed) A. P. GORKAN, Chairman Executive Committee

## CLEVELAND'S VISIT TO NEWARK.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM,

He Leaves Albany Amid the Cheers of Thousands and the Booming of Cannon -Immense Crowds at Stopping Places. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27 .- Governor Cleveland and party left Albany, according to programme, at 10 o'clock this morning. At 9:15 the Albany Phalanx, the representative Democratic organization of the city, preceded by the Albany City Band, proceeded from their headquarters to the Executive Mansion for the purpose of escorting the Governor to the depot. Great enthusiasm was manifested all along the street through which the procession passed. The Phalaux paraded 130 strong, and were attired in dark clothes, overcoat and high white hat. Each member carried a cane and wore on the lapel of his overcost the large Pnalanx badge. On arriving at the Executive Mansion they found quite a crowd assembled despite the early hour and the fact that a light, cold, drizzling rain was falling, Governor Cleveland, accompanied by Adjutant General John G. Farnsworth, General Charles Tracy and Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, entered a close carriage in waiting, and fell in behind the Phalanx, which took up the route of march for the West Shore Railway Depot. The streets. especially Broadway and Maiden Lane, were througed with people, who repeatedly cheered as the pro-cession passed slong. At the station a throng of several hundred assembled and were demonstrative in their greetings. When Cleveland left the carriage, accompanied by General Farnsworth, General Tracy and Rosendate, the throng pressed around him, and it was with difficulty that the Governor forced his way through the crowd to the train. The Governor held his hat in his hand and repeatedly acknowledged the kindly greetings. He speared in excellent health and spirits. The train was the regular West shore express, leaving Albany at 9:55 but it was fifteen minutes later before it started out of the station, amid cheers of the assembled thousands. As the train proceeded at a slow speed through the streets the crowds cheered lustily. At several points in the lower wards the enthusiastic Democrats had brought their cannon, which believed forth a sonorous "Ged speed." As the train passed by lower wards the workmen appear d in the streets and at the windows and waved adieu. At one point where workmen were assembled, two of their number held up a large picture of Cleve-land and Hendricks, while they and their fellows theered enthusiastically. The first stop was at Seikirk but it was only for a moment. At Cosy-man's Junction a stop of five in nutes was made or the purpose of switching on a car from the West train, which, with this addition, consister of ons had collected from the neighboring sections and cheered lustily, while the band which was

Cleveland Has a Wildly Enthusiastic Reception at His Native Town-Its Gran-

stationed in one of the rear curs p ayed stirring music. The Governor did not appear except at

was made at Coxsackie, and here, also, quite a

crowd had congregated.

deur Indescribable NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27 .- The train conveying Governor Cleveland and party was over an hour late on arrival at Jersey City. There was a con course of several thousand people as embied, many of them being tradesmen and employes of the railroad companies. It is estimated that fully 5,000 were in and about the depot. The enthufor Cleveland, who appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the greetings, several bunthis process, which promised to continue alternoon, arrival of a Washington special, which backed up and coupled onto the Governor's car. In the few minutes that clapsed before the train tarted for Newark, the scene was one that almost beggared description. Men seemed beside themselves with

PUSHED AND JOSTLED each other in their efforts to shake the Governor

by the hand. Some even climbed up on the loco-motive and tender in efforts to reach the platform upon which he stood smiling and thoroughly At Jersey City the Joint Committee of thirty-one representing the various Cleveland and Hendricks Clues of Essex County and headed by Alderman James Smith, Jr., of Newark, boarded the train and were severally presented to the Governor, who shook hands in the ear with each. The committee consisted of the following: Aldermed James J. Smith, Jr., Thomas J. English, M. F. Dareyes, J. C. Clayton, Ferdinand Wisner, Judge Ludlow McCarter, M. C. Eato., Theedore F. Bailey, Judge Louis Hood, August Meyer, Commissioner Franklin Marx, Commissioner Henry Hausslin, Commissioner Reich, W. Wisner, Captain Volker, M. F. Barrett, E. F. W. Wisner, Captain Volker, M. F. Barrett, E. W. Crane, William Carlton, Joseph Scametz William Nunley, J. W. Mulvey, O. H. Perry, E. D. Betoile, B. W. Tichnor, John L. Ramage, Dr. M. H. Vail, R. H. Haggerty, Julius Isaacs, Colonel William H. Hamilton. There were also present among guests invited by the committee Oliver Drakesmith, President of the Independent Republican State Executive Committee, and Hamilton Wallsce, Chairman of the Essex County Indpendent Club. Cappas' Seventh Regiment Band also boarded the train. The journey to Newark was made without any incident. The train arrived at the Market Street Depot shortly after 5 o'clock. Here a vast throng numbering several thousand had a sembled in and about the station, and as the train came to a hait

CHEER UPON CHEER came from lusty throats. Little time was lost in forming the procession, which took up its line of march for the residence of Mr. Edward Balbach, Jr., corner Ferguson and Front streets. Here the arrangements had been admirably periected Baif a dozen carriages drawn by capacis ned houses, each with nodding red, white and blue plumes and driven by liveried conchmen, had been provided. Governor Cleveland took a seat in the first carriage, accompanied by Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, and Mayor Hanes, of Newark. In the other carriages were Adjutant General J. G. Farnsworth, of Governor Cleveland's staff; General Charles Tracy, of Albany, and the members of the local Committee of Arrangements and Representatives, Following these came the brass Newark band of sixty pieces, preteding the Jeffersonian Club, the Essex County Club, Randolph Club and Joel Parker Association, all of Essex County. They were in citizens dress, carried canes, and each had a handsome club badge and a boutonniere pinned to the lapel of his coat. Then came the Albany City band, thirty-five pieces, and the Albany Phalanx, 190 strong, who were followed in turn by Cappas' Seventh Regiment Band and several hundred representatives of business and trades organizations from Newark and surrounding places. The line of march was taken up amid tumultous cheering, Governor Cieveland stood up in the vehicle and, with hat in hand, seknowiedged the cordial greetings. Thousands of people lined Market street on both sides, and many men, more enthusiastic than their neighbors ran after the Governor's carriage to shake the forming the procession, which took up its line of march for the residence of Mr. Edward Balbach,

by the hand. The decorations all along Market and Ferguson streets were profuse, and in many cales exceedingly elaborate, including the American colors and streamers, portraits of the Demo-cratic candidates, Chinese lanterns and gas jets, supplemented with the discharge of fireworks and the booming of cannon. The decorations of the residences on Ferguson and Front streets in the vicinity of Balbach's residence were particularly beautiful, great care having been taken with them. The vicinity of Balbach's residence was packed with men, women and children, who crowded out into the street, barely leaving a passage way for the procession to pass. A canopied and carpeted passage way had been constructed leading to the entrance of Mr. Paltach's residence, through which Governor Cleveland and guests and local committees passed.

Governor Cleveland entered the hall at 7:25 p. m., escorted by Governor Abbett. Mayor Haynes and Alderman Smith. The audience rose on masse and greeted the Presidential candidate with the most vociferous cheers. The gentlemen waved their bats and ladies their handkerchiefs, and the crowd outside that had been unable to gain admission to the hall, took up the refrain and cheered again and again. So ENTHUSIASTIC WAS THE GREETING,

and so feeble did it seem to express the warmth of their feelings for the distinguished visitors and former fellow-townsman that the cheers no sooner died away than they were taken up with renewed vicor. For the purpose of reception, a narrow space upon the floor, extending a few fest from the stage front, had been cut off from the body of the ball. In this space Governor Cleveland took his position, and Governor Abbett, was proceeding to deliver his address of welcome, when loud shouts of "The stage! The stage!" came from parts of the hall. Governor Cleveland was then escorted to the stage, amid suplanse to lond and long-continued that Alderman smith finally interposed the suggestion that the more formal greeting was yet to be delivered. When, in obedience to this auggestion, the applause subsided, Governor Abbett them addressed Governor Cleveland. He spoke as follows: "GOVERNOR CLEVELAND-On behalf of the citi zons of Essex County and of the State of New Jersey, I welcome you here to-night among the peo-ple in whose midst you were born. [Applause.] We feel deep interest in the worthy deeds and great success that have centered around your usine, because every Jerseyman is justly proud of the admirable record that you have made great applause). and our nelings of delight at the success of one born au ong us are heightened by the belief, en-tertained not only by the members of the great political party that has placed bim in nomina-tion, but by all hopest men without distinction. that he will be successful in the great contest that is new soing on." Then turning to the audience Governor Appett continued: "In present Governor Cleveland to this audience to-night, I believe as firmly as I live that I have

plause and cheers were given for Grover Cleve When silence was restored Governor Cleveland stepped forward, and in a clear, resonant volor that could be distinctly heard in every part of the auditorium, spoke as follows:

the pleasure of presenting to you the next President of the United States." | Fremendous ap-

CLEVELAND'S SPEECH. FELLOW-CITIZENS-I am here to visit the county and State where I was born in response to the invitation of many political friends and a number who, as neighbors, illy. if they do not wish to atte alse pretenses by declaring that ever since the day when a very small boy I left the State I have lenguished in enforced absence, and longed to tread again its soil, and yet I may say without affectation that the way of life has not led me far. since the day of my birth, from the place of my nativity, and the names of Caldwell and Newari and the memories connected with those places are

as fresh as ever. I have never been disloyal to my native State, but have ever kept a place warm in my heart for the love I cherish for my birthplace. [Applause] I hope then that stal not be regarded as a recreant son, but that h sy, without challenge, lay claim to my place as a born Jerseyman. [Renewed applause.] If you will grant me this I shall not be too modes: to assume to share the pride which you all must feel in the position the State of New Jersey to-day. The history of the state dates beyond the time when our Union was formed; its farm any other State, and it easily leads all the States in the number of important industries. When we cirality ranking as the fourteenth in point of population among all the cities of the land. It ads every other city in the important industrie it is second only in another and third in sill another. Of course all these industries necessitate the existence of a large laboring population. This force, in my opinion, is further element of strength and greatness in the State. No part of the commucity should be more interested in a wise and just administration of their government. Fone should

be better informed as to their needs and wants.

and none should guard more vigilantly against

the smoothe pretenses of false friends,

mon with all other citizens, they should desire an onest and economical management of pul It is quite plain, too, that the people have a right o demand that no more money should be taken rem them for public uses than is necessary for his purpose, [Chetrs.) Indeed, the right of the every cent taken from the people beyond that re quired for their protection by the Government is no better than robbery. We surely must confemn, then, a system which takes from the pock e's of the p opie millions of dollars not needed or the support of the Government, and which tempts the encouragent of corruption and ex-travagent expenditure. The Democratic party ous declared that all taxation shall be limited b the requirements of economical government This is plain and direct, and it distinctly recog nizes the value of later and its right to govern-mental care when it further declares that the neces sery reduction in taxation and limitation thereo to the country's needs should be effected without deurlying American labor of the ability to com-pete successfully with foreign labor, and without inting the interests of our laboring population At this time, when the snifrages of our laboring men are so industriously sought, they should, by careful inquiry, it seems to me, discover the party pledged to the protection of their interests, and which recognizes their labor as something more valuable to the prosperity of the country, and primarily entitled to its care and protection.

An intelligent examination will lead them to the exercise of their privileges as citizens in furtherance of their interests and the weifare of their country, and an unthinking and slothful performance of their outy at the bailot-box will

esult in their injury and berrayal. No party and no candidate can have cause to complain of the free and intelligent expression of the peoples' will. This expression will be free when uninfluenced by app als to prejudice or the senseless cry of danger, seifishly raised by a party that seeks its retention of power and patronage, and it will be intelligent when based moon calm deliberation and a full appreciation of the duty of good cutizenship. [Long continued obsering.] In a Government of the people, no political party gains to itself all the patriotism which the country contains. the perpetuly of our institutions and the public welfare surely do not depend on an unchanging par y ascenency, but upon a simple businesslike administration of the affairs of the Government, and the appreciation by public officers that they are the peoples servants, not their masters, |Ap

plause, | When Governor Cleveland had finished speaking three more vociferous cheers were given, and then Governor Cleveland and Mayor Haynes proceeded to the main floor. Governor Cleveland took a position just behind the orchestra railing.

HELD A LEVEE. which lasted nearly two hours. Arrangements were carefully planned to avoid crowding, and everybody, old and young, rich or poor, had gratified their desire to shake the Governor by the hand. Many ladies presented the Governor with handsome bouquets and bassets of flowers, and before the reception was concluded the table was heaped full. Fully 5,000 people passed the Governor, and while the Governor must have been gratified at these innumerable evidence of regard. e no doubt felt physical fatigue at the constant handshaking at the close of the reception.

Governor Cleveland was escorted to the reviewing stand, in front of the City Hall, where-from he reviewed the great procession.

In a Prosperous Condition. WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 28.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of West Vingtoia, convened in this city this forenoon Ninetyfive lodges are represented, and the annual reports show the order to be in a prosperous

condition throughout the State, Charitable Work.

PETERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—A committee of citizens have undertaken to supply 225 families with the necessaries of life. The funds to be raised by entertainments given for their benefit. The families were thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the